TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE POPE'S CONDITION OF HEALTH.

Free Trade Debates in the French Parliament.

Ocean Cables Consolidation and Transatlantic Communication.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION IN AUSTRIA.

CRISIS IN THE WINNIIPEG REVOLUTION.

Rielle Arrested and the Hudson Bay Company Resuming the Reins of Government.

ROME.

The Pope's Death Again Rumored-An Attack

of Epilepsy.
Paris, Feb. 1-1 P. M. Rumors of the death of the Pope were again cur-

It is just ascertained, however, that his Holiness has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and that his fliness is not regarded as fatal.

ENGLAND.

Deep Sea Cables' Interests-The New Russian Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870. The shareholders of the Anglo-American Company held a meeting yesterday to consider the scheme for amalgamation with the French Cable Company, projected some time ago. The matter was postponed, and will be subjected to a vote of the shareho at another meeting.

The Vote.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870.
At a general poll of the shareholders of the Angle erican Cable Company to-day, a majority of the 3,347 votes was cast in favor of the proposed amaigamation with the French Cable Company,

Steamship Trade to New York. Paris, Feb. 1, 1870. Portsmouth, England, has been chosen as a point of call for the steamers of the new American line between Havre and New York.

The Cotton Mills at Work.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870. Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were re cently compelled to stop on account of a strike among the operatives, have resumed.

Canadian Railroads.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870. Mr. Maddington goes to Canada to urge the Dominion Parliament to complete a railroad through the provinces.

The Russian Loan. LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870. The Russian loan recently put on the market here ts a great success.

Free Trade Debates.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1870. Yesterday a sharp debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the decrees for temporarily admit iron and cotton fabrics.

On a vote being reached the government was

Transatlantic Postal Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1870. Many Americans, resident and temporarily solourning here, have united in a petition to Postmaster General Cresswell asking the formation of new postal arrangements between the United States

Health of Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1870. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cases of smallpox in this city within a few

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Feb. 1. 1870.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

Messrs. Stremayer, Bankhaus and Wagner have accepted positions in the Austrian Cabinet. THE NEW DOMINION.

Attempt to Drive American Coin Out of Circulation-Heavy Discount on American Silver.

Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, has issued circular to the banks asking their co-operation in removing American silver from circulation. He es to fix a day sufficiently distant to eng all to prepare for it, when American silver coin shall He has applied to the royal mints for the coinage o Canadian silver to the extent of a million dollars and until received proposes to issue fractional currency, redeemable when presented in sums of five

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Departure of Minister Low for China-Shipments of Treasure Overland-Drought in Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1, 1870. The Pacific Mail steamship America sailed to-day for Hong Kong via Yokohama, with \$636,000 in treasure and 500 passengers. Of the treasure, \$420,000 are for Hong Kong, \$200,000 for Yokohama, \$12,000 for Shanghai, and \$4,000 for Hiag.

Treasure shipped overland for New York last week amounted to \$160,000.

Minister Low and suite left for Pekin to-day by the steamer America. There is a drought in the southern portion of this State. The cattle in Tulari and Santa Barbara counties are dying, and new settlers are seeking other locations. Without liberal rains immense loss must result to stock and farming interests in

ur unchanged. Wheat-Choice firmer at \$1 65.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Singular Legal Controversy-Reunion of the Yale Alumni-Stealing Registered Letters.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1870. A singular legal controversy threatens to origi nate from a recent fire in Somerville, growing out of cutting the fire engine hose, which was laid across the Fitchburg Railroad, by a passing train. The loss by fire was \$25,000, and suits are brought against the Fitchburg Railroad Company by the town for damages to the hose, and by underwriters, the latter for \$22,000, which amount they claim could have been saved but for the cutting of the

ose. The fifth annual reunion of the Yale Alumni took The fifth annual reunion of the Yale Alumni took place at the Parker House last evening. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:
President, Mr. Dwight Foster; Vice Presidents, Linus Calid; Asahei Huntungton, William G. Bates, John P. Pucham, W. Hoppin; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Arthur Burt.
Alexander Barney, a clerk in the Registration Department of the Boston Post Office, has been held for trial in \$5,000 ball on the charge of stealing two registered letters containing \$100 and \$20 each. He is also charged with stealing a gold draft.

CUBA The Remains of Gouzale Castanes Brought

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1870. The steamer Lavaca, from Key West, entered the harbor this morning with her colors at half mast, bearing the remains of Gonzalo Castanos, late disor of the Foz de Cuba. The body will be embalmed. Preparations are making for the funeral ions are being raised to provide for the

Exchange on the United States, sixty days sight in currency, 18 a 17 per cent discount; do., short sight, 16 a 16 per cent discount.

KEY WEST.

The Spanish Consulate Guarded-All Quiet in the Town-Arrival of War Shipe. KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 1, 1870.

The residence of the Spanish Consul located here is guarded at night by a patrol of the United States troops in order to prevent any new outrage. The suthorities are quite active. No more hostile demon strations have been made by the Cubans.

The United States flagship Severn and the moni tors Dictator and Saugus have arrived here from

WINNEPEG REVOLUTION.

Startling Change of Affairs—Arrest of Rielle The Hudson Bay Company Assuming Con-trol—Discatisfaction of the Half-Breeds-Contradictory Reports.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1870. A special despacth from St. Paul says:— Startling news has been received from Fort Garry January 20, via Pembina. It is stated that Rielle has been ousted from his brief and absolute dictatorship in the Red River settlements, and the old Hudson Bay Company's government has been reinstated under the title of the Government and Council of Assimboin, with Governor McTavish at its head. For some time past dissatisfaction has existed among the half-breeds, on account of Rielle's inefficiency or inactivity, and during his temporary absence from Fort Garry the old regime was reinstated. A guard met Rielle on his way back, and after a faint

resistance he was captured and taken to Fort Garry. Parties at St. Paul profess to have informatic that Rielle is still master of the situation, and they discredit the above statement, which, however, is undoubtedly correct. The object of this coup detait is to hasten the accomplishment of the original designs of the half-breeds. They will petition the Canadian government first, and if unsuccessful will resort to annexation.

Another special despatch says that when Rielle was on his way back, about nine miles from Fort Garry, two armed men joined him and attempted to arrest him, but he drew a revolver and told them he would never be taken alive. Other citizens came up and stopped the fight, and the whole party went to Fort Garry.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A Great Day for the Medical Profession-The Erie Railway Company Overhauled-The Fifteenth Amendment Rejected by the Assembly After a Sharp Debate.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday morning was the act authorizing the keepers of jails and overseers of the poor to give over the dead bodies of inmates to the local physicians for the advancement of the science of anatomy The supplement to the charter of the Hudson County Hospital came up on its final passage. Mr. Wolverton opposed it because the mo-nopoly known as the Hudson County Medical Society were not entrusted with the appointment of the physicians. The bill vests this power in the board of regents specified in the charter. On motion of Mr. Little the bill was laid over till to-day, when it will come up under a specia order. The bill is a good one as it stands, but the Hudson County Medical Society desire to have the power of excluding all the physicians in Jersey City and other parts of Hudson county who do not be-long to that society. Such a privilege to any class tain to pass without amendment.

The bill incorporating the State Homoopathic

Society was read a third time and passed. In the Assembly a bill was introduced to incorp

rate Eclectic the Surgical and Medical College of New Jersey, granting the right to the theorporators to build a college in Hudson county with a capital of \$50,000, and conferring power to grant diplomas and confer the degree of M. D.

\$50,000, and conferring power to grant dipiomss and conier the degree of M. D.

Fisk Placed at the Rar.

Petitions were presented in the Assembly by Messrs. Reid, Gurney and Coob, protesting against the exorbitant charges of the Erie Railway Company for freight and passengers, alleging that all they were allowed to charge was \$1.04 per ton for ireight, and they were charging \$2.0c; wherefore they prayed that the leases would be taken from them or that they be compelled to reduce the rate for freight to \$1.04 ner ton and for passage to two and a half cents per mile. On motion the chair appointed Messra, winton, Reid and Shinn as a special committee on the Eric Railway.

The Fiftenth Amendment.

Mr. Patterson, of Monthouth, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported joint resolutions rejecting the fitteenth amendment.

Mr. Bonsall said that the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations hoped that an opportunity would be granted to them to make a report, and he made a motion to that effect. The House directed that the minority report should be printed with the majority report.

Mr. Patterson then moved that the rules prohibit-

directed that the minority report should be printed with the majority report. Mr. PATTERSON then moved that the rules prohibit-

ing a bill to be read twice on the same day be sus-pended in order to take up these resolutions on their second reading.

Mr. Bonsall hoped the resolution would not be

Mr. Bonnall hoped the resolution would not be taken up until the minority report be printed. The House then, by a voie of 31 to 28, suspended the rules and the resolutions were taken upon their accynd reading. Mr. Wilson, of Essex, moved to strike out the word "reject" and insert "the resolutions are hereby ratified." Mr. Wilson then proceeded to address the House in favor of the fifteenth amendment. He spoke at length, after which the amendment to the resolution was lost by a vote of 31 to 26.

The resolutions were then ordered to a third read-The resolutions were then ordered to a third read-

The resolutions were then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Patterson then moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take up these resolutions on their third reading.

This was objected to on the ground that it would not give the minority an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Patterson said that in making these motions he wished it to be distinctly understood that they were not intended in any manner to abridge the rights of the minority. He was always in favor of extending the greatest courtesy and latitude to the gentlemen of the minority, and he believed that was the feeling of the gentlemen of the same party as himself. The object was simply to get the resolutions for warded, so that they might come upon their final passage. assage.
The SPEAKER then stated that the bill would be

The Speaker then stated that the bill would be engrossed, so as to come up for final action in the afternoon. The motion to suspend the rules was then put and carried.

In the alternoon Mr. Bonsall, from the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented a report favoring the extension of suffrage to a large proportion of citizens. And in order that the blessings of liberty may be secured "without distinction of race, color or previous servitude," they recommend the ratification of the lifteenth amendment to to the constitution of the United States.

The order of the day being the lifteenth amendment, the resolution relating to it was taken up on its third reading, Mr. Clark, of Sussex, occupying the chair.

its third reading, Mr. Clark, of Sussex, occupying the chair.

Mr. Abbert (the Speaker) addressed the House in reply to the speech delivered by Mr. Wilson, and he concluded by was directed against the points which had been advanced by Mr. Wilson, and he concluded by saying that one of the greatest objections against the bill was that it was an interference with the rights of the State.

Mr. Sanxey (rep.) made a strong speech, in which he charged the democratic party with being the abettors of the late rebellion and the present enemies of liberty and universal surrage. He reviewed Governor Randolph's message and said that it revived the old proscriptive doctrines of Know Nothingism. The vote was then taken and the amendment rejected by a vote of 32 to 27, and the resolutions were sent to the senate for its concurrence therein.

ence therein.

The following is the resolution as printed:

The following is the resolution as printed:

Joint resolution rejecting the amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as the fitteenth amendment.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the legislature of this state resture to ratify, and deshereby reject the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed at the thrif assist of thouse of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures; said amendment being in the following words, to wit:

"ARTICLE XV.

"SECTION I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridge to with the United States of the States of the United States of the States, and the attempt to vote this power in Congress is revolutionary, and destructive of our present form of government.

QUARANTINE.

Installation of the New Health Officer -The Old and New Commissioners on a Tour of Inspection.

The retiring Commissioners of Quarantine are leaving, or endeavoring to leave, their official positions gracefully and with an eye singly to the well wishes of the new Health Officer, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, and the incoming Board, Commissioners Barton, Hunt and Bell. One move—and that an important one in this particular, not devoid of considerable diplo macy—was developed yesterday, as the old officials, through the late Health Officer, extended to the latter an invitation to visit the hospitals on the west bank, to inspect the arrangement of the buildings, and afterwards to induige in an interchange of fellowship and sociability commensurate the occasion. The programme was pleasantly carried out. At an early hour of the morning the Quarantine tug Andrew Fletcher left her dock at States sland and steamed to the city, where the majority of the guests duly embarked, and then called at the dock adjoining the Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, for Mayor Kaipfleisch, of that city, who joined the party. The corps of inspection was now complete, consist-ing of Dr. Carnochan, the new and old Commission-ers, with George B. Lincoln and Dr. Stephen Smith, of the Board of Health, and two or three other men nore directly concerned about matters of a personal nature than they even were or will be about the securities which Quarantine is supposed to afford this and contiguous cities from infectious

some matter than they even were or will be about the securities which Quarantine is supposed to afford this and contiguous cities from infectious diseases.

A loviner day for such an excursion never shone. Everything was so charming, the air clear and bracing; the officials in good humor, the boat speedy, so that the time at the ounset augured a happy day and an enjoyable affair. Stopping at Quarantine to meet ex-Commissioner Dr. W. C. Anderson, who resides on Staten Island, the objective point was soon reached by the tug, where, without the least delay, all disembarked and proceeded, now the lirst problem of the excursion had been solved—the arrival—to the inspection of the buildings. Arminal of the excursion had been solved—the arrival—to the inspection of the buildings. Arminarm the several gentlemen went from structure to structure, examining closely every portion of them, and not unfrequently uttering words of commendation, or malging in pleasant suggestions for improvements where practices and cultured eyes detected omissions and incompleteness. In this view of the hospitals the new officials seemed thoroughly aroused to the consciousness of their great duty, as no more satisfactory proof was needed of this than the hearty, professional, complete manner in which they viewed every "mook and corner."

The tour ended the entire throng were invited to an eleganity arranged collistion, which, after being gotten through with in the style usual at such reunions and the cloth removed, Mayor Kabbleisch, who presided, in a happy vein offered as the first toast "The Returing Commissioners," which was responded to appropriately by Gyrus W. Curtiss.

Next came, amid a round of cheers, that of "The New Health Officer," which hardly subsided when Dr. Carnochan arose to reply. His remarks were very brief, but pointed and pertinent, giving the city and State of New York the assurance of such government of Quarantine as will promote the best interests of ail. He said that the responsibility of the position was a vast one,

Other speeches were made during the season of good humor, but they were of hitle importance. At an early hour the tug returned to the city, and the guests separated. To some of the genetemen it was of instructive interest this seeing "the old Commissioners out and the new ones in," but to others it was naught else than a binsful, unapproachable season of leisure—a good dinner and "all inat," installation of the new health officer. Dr. Carnochan, in obedience to the law in such cases provided, appeared before Judge Sutnerland, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and took the necessary oath which instals him as the Health Officer of the port of New York. The doctor will in two or three days, so soon as the late incumbent removes, go to Quarantine at once to assume the reins of administration. Other speeches were made during the season of

of administration.

THE NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The new Board of Commissioners will meet at the office, No. 158 Broadway, on Saturday next, for the purpose of organization and the appointment of several officers. Commissioners Barton, Hunt and Bell will retain the present office of the old board until May 1 next, when they will remove to more convenient and suitable quarters.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

ciation-Election of Officers-Appointment of a Committee to Proceed to Albany to Sus-

The annual meeting of the New York Vessel Owners and Captains' Co-operative Association was heid yesterday afternoon, at No. 52 Pine street, J. A. Van Brunt in the chair, and was well attended. The customary routine business having been transacted and various claims for damages laid on the table the secretary read a communication from Mr. James H. Hoyt, stating that as his business requires the whole of his attention he should not be able to accept the nomination to continue as vice president accept the nomination to continue as vice president of the association. This was ordered on file, when an election took place for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—
President, James A. Van Brunt; First Vice President, Captain Nelson Edwards; Second Vice President, William W. Baker; Treasurer, Lemuel H. Hopkins; Corresponding Secretary, Smith, W. Haines: Recording Secretary, S. C. Cornish; Board of Directors, Abiel Abbot, Thomas P. Ball, Captain David T. Bayles, James M. Bayles, Captain Joseph Bayles, Captain James R. Beers, Andrew J. Bentley, Captain Amos Birdsali, Captain Thomas P. Cooner, Captain Thomas C. Cranmer, John Curtin, Captain Frederick Davey, Captain Henry Davey, Lewis S. Davis, Job Falkinburgh, Captain T. J. Falkinburgh, Captain G. Kirk, H. W. Loud, Stephen H. Mills, John E. Miller, George M. Sargent, Henry P. Simmons, George M. Smith, Oliver P. Smith, Henry N. Squire, Samuel S. Thorp, John Van Boskirk, William H. Waterbury, Captain John P. White, Captain Daniel S. Williams, John T. Williams, A. H. Wood.

The Secretary read Senator Pierce's bill providing for the amendment of existing pilot laws, which was presented at Albany last Wednesday and referred. It provides that two of the Pilot Commissioners shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and one by the Shipowners and Captains' Association. The said commissioners shall have power to regulate the stationing of pilot boats for the purpose of receiving pilots from outward bound vessels and may make any changes in the present regulations their judgment may deem desirable. The fees of pilots are regulated by this bill as follows:—Inward bound vessels and bound vessels and may make any changes in the present regulations their judgment may deem desirable. The fees of pilots are regulated by this bill as follows:—Inward bound vessels and bound vessels and may make any changes in the present regulations. of the association. This was ordered on file,

may maxe any changes in the present regulations their judgment may deem desirable. The fees of pilots are regulated by this bill as follows:—Inward bound vessels drawing less than fourteen feet, \$3 50; between eighteen and twenty-one feet, \$4 56; over twenty-one feet, \$5 per foot. Outward bound vessels drawing less than fourteen feet \$2 25 per foot; between fourteen and eighteen feet, \$2 50; between eighteen and twenty-one feet, \$3 25; over twenty-one feet, \$4 per foot. No master will be obliged to employ a pilot, but when one is engaged the above rates must be paid him. The penaity for employing a non-licensed pilot is \$100.

The Chaikman then stated that as the pilots had mustered and gone up to Albany, where they had employed counsel to defeat the passage of the bill in question. He would suggest that a committee of three oe appointed to proceed to Albany to day, as the bill comes before the committee, consisting of Judge Wood and Mesers. Carll, L. H. Hopkins and Mr. Hand, was appointed as suggested. On a motion the Standing Committee of Three on the New Jersey Pilot law was continued. At the suggestion of a nember the committee to go to Albany were instructed to use every means in their power to influence politicians against the continuation of the system of levying hea;th fees on vessels coming round Cape Henry. Before the meeting adjoured as follows:—All vessels and their masters may become members and obtain the protection of the association by paying the following annual fees;-vessels of 100 tons and under to pay ten dollars, and all vessels over 100 tons four cents for each additional ton registered tonnage; such fees to entitle such vessels to the protection of the association for the term of one year from the date of payment, and thereafter to be pad annually to the sociation for the term of one year from the date of payment, and thereafter to be pad annually to the sociation for the vessels to the protection of the first arrival of the term of one year from the date of payment, and thereatter to be paid annually to the secretary at the office of the association on the first arrival of the vessel at the port of New York after the expiration of one year from the date of the certificate or receipt, or in default thereof to forielt all right of membership and protection as well as all fees thore tofors paid. Provided, however, that the 'protection of this association shall not be extended to any case or act occurring previous to said vessel becoming a member.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New Charter for New York City Complete.

Disposition of the Metropolitan Commissions.

Position of the Governor on the Supervisor Controversy.

Debate in the Senate on the Bill Suspending Work on the Canals.

Petition for the Removal of the Fifth Avenue Pavement Nuisance.

Another Broadway Railroad Bill in the Senate.

The New Charter for New York City—The Commissions to be Tinkered but Probably Not Abolished—Festive Season in Albany, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1870.

The long anticipated charter for our new city gov ernment is fully complete and will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow by Alexander Freat. In so far as all that was perplexing with regard to the locument is perfect, and covers the whole ground in one instrument, including the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Health Board, Fire Department and all the subordinate branches of the municipal government. Nothing, however, which is regarded as good in the operation of the commis sions is touched, but all that does not recognize the right of the people of New York city to govern themwill be swept away should the new charter become a law. We must expect many amondments during the process of legislation, but I have reason to believe, from the general feeling of the demo-crats in the Legislature that it will undergo no very material change. As to what individua or how many individuals may have drawn up this for some time to come makes very little differen It is the result of the joint wisdom of the Tamman caders. It is here to-night in printed form ready for presentation to-morrow. Should that order of business be reached in the House to-morrow, we will have aft its features and provisions in detail.

We are in the midst of a festive season here inst now. The "Albany Club" are entertaining their friends at a social reception to-night; it is a very genial affair and well attended, at the elegant club ooms on Lodge street.

To-morrow night the most excellent Grand Royal Aren Chapter of Free Masons of the State will be entertained at a grand ball in Tweddle Hall by the Royal Arch Masons of Albany. The city is full of masons and doctors, for the State Medical Society is

Governor Hoffman will entertain the medical gen tleman in a quiet way at the Executive Mansion to norrow evening, so that while Tweddle Hall is brilliant with Masonic jewels, arches and trowels aprons and compasses, the Governor's modest parlors will be adorned by the representatives of the materia medica, the pestle and mortar, and the scalpel and the wise heads from which emanate the shining lights of science.

The Controversy Over the New York Supervisorship—Suspension of Work on the Che-nango Canal—A Greene County Member on His Muscle-The Union Ferry Company-Meeting of the State Medical Society. ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE SUPERVISOR CONTROVERSY-THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR.

It must not be supposed that because the Governor received the committee of the Democratic Union organization with his usual courtesy, who waited on him in the Foley interest, and admitted his willingness to see the whole matter go into the courts, where it belongs, that he has the least idea of interfering with any legislative proceedings pending in the case, or that in the present phase of the case he can or will interfere with it at all. When the bill now before the Legislature to legalize the election of Henry Smith comes before him it will be time for the Governor to act upon it. and that, of course, no one understands better than Covernor Hoffman himself. That he should advise the Attorney General to give an opportunity for any litigant to try his case in the courts is n more than his duty, and he will probably, if appealed to, do so in this case. As to his own legal views, or his official, these are questions which with him do not enter into the controversy. His position is

entirely impartial. hir. Foley had an interview with the Governor to-day, who advised him to call on Attor. General Champlain and again endeavor to obtain a quo warranto writ. Mr. Foley did so, and the Attorney General, while declaring that he nad only withheld action because of the bill pending, indicated that if he thought the Legislature would not regard it as discourteous he would comply with the request. In the afternoon a committee of democratic members of both Houses of the Legislature called upon Mr. Champlain and the result of the interview was that the Attorney General agreed to allow the writ and promised to have the necessary papers made out at once. Mr. Foley returns to New York to-morrow with the writ.

THE CASE OF RAY. The Committee on Grievances will report in the Ray case on Thursday or Friday. It is said that the judges of the Fourth district uphoid Judge Potter, and will back him up. This gives room to anticipate a lively time.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE PLATTENED. The special order for this morning in the Senate was the very important resolution introduced by Senator Hardenbergh some days ago, providing that no further lettings should be made on the canals of the State until the money was appropriated for such purpose. The object is to relieve the Commissioners from the necessity of acting upon the advertisements that make to-morrow the day upon which to make the awards for the Chenango Canal extension Senator Chapman, who is by reason of his locality the champion of this particular improvement, made some very forcible remarks against the resolution and took particular objection to the portion of the resolution which obliged that money to "complete"

and took particular objection to the portion of the resolution which obliged that money to "complete" the proposed improvements should be made before any lettings were made. And in endeavoring to show the fault in senator Hardenbergh's resolution, introduced an amendment that money should be appropriated to complete the Willard Insane Asylum, the Foughkeepste Asylum and the other works now receiving assistance from the State, before any lurther assistance should be given to such works. Senator Hardenbergh justly complained that this amendment was offered for the purpose of killing the resolution, or to put it off until the lettings of to-morrow were made.

The action of Senator Hardenbergh is intended to put off the consideration of the utility of the different State work until the Appropriation bill was before them, and then they could go into the purport of giving large amounts to these purposes untrammetred by the contracts already made by the State officers, and which really piedged the good faith of the State to appropriate the money necessary to complete the work. After decade Mo. Hubbard, introduced an amendment that no letting should be made unless the contract contain the hy-ovision that the State might at any time ston the work without incurring an action for damages, from the contractor. With this amendment the re-solution, was passed, but upon a motion to recognitive We whole thing was laid upon the table.

Mr. Van Steinburg, of Greene county, marke a little sensation in the House to-day upon a question of privilege. He arose with great gravity Vo make a complaint against a representative of the New York press upon a serious charge. What do, you suppose it was? That there was printed in a newspaper a resolution introduced last week by the Greene gentleman—I mean the gentleman from Greene—in precisely the literatura and verbatura shape in which it went to the Clerk's desk, spelling,

grammar and all. The member was pale and ex-cited enough to obtain the sympathy of his brethren in his great affliction. He not only appeared as a complainant in the case, but he would fam assume the position of-defendant also, for he in-dulged in a threat that if newspaper men wanted to "tackle" any one on that floor they had better keep clear of him. He invited these gentlemen to

ascume the position of-defendant also, for he induiged in a threat that if newspaper men wanted to
"fackle" any one on that floor they had better keep
clear of bim. He myited these gentlemen to
make a careful examination of his physical capacity before they came into collision with a Goliath—a hint which, perhaps, they
reporters will take, or which, perhaps, they will regard with the respect which such bravado is justly
entitled to. But the funniest part of the member's speech was the modest request that
the elerk should correct the bad spelling and
worse grammar of all the resolutions passing
through his hands before giving them to "those
icarnou gentiemen, the reporters." Cornelle Armstrong similed broachy over his desk at this new imposition upon his already overburdened duties. It
is a great pity that all country members have not
the good sense which many of them exhibit, to keep
their temper and keep the peace at the same time.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

A communication was received by the Speaker today from Comptroller R. R. Connolly relative to the
Union Ferry Company in answer to a resolution
adopted last week. The lease of the company
being about to expire they apply to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a renewal from May, 1871.
It is known that the Brooklyn Bridge Company require that portion of the ferry company's property
used as an extra dock on the Brooklyn side. The
Commissioners appointed Wilson G. Hunt and John
T. Agnew to appraise the value of this ground, which
they valued at \$160,000. The Union Ferry Company
repeat their oft-tool tale that they do not
run the ferries for money, but simply for
the benefit of the public generally and of
Brooklyn in particular. In regard to this disinterested spirit Mayor Hall and R. B. Connoily, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
make a liberal ofter of a lease at a nonunal rent, but
with the little proviso that the company
must reduce the passenger fare on the ferries
to one cent each, and the fare of horses
th line. Fines and penalties collected by the compora-

FINES AND PENALTIES COLLECTED BY THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.
Thomas C. Fields, Corporation Attorney, answered
by report, in reply to a resolution of M. C. Murphy,
as to the lines received by him for violation of city
ordinances. Mr. Field, in his report, stated that
the whole amount received from these sources from
July 1, 1869, to January, 1870, was \$7,317. This was
disposed of in about this way:—The large expenses of
process and so forth were \$5,870. A hundred dollars were paid to the Metropolitan Fire Department,
and the residue, \$1,346 was paid to the Chamberlain. In all matters of compromising cases Mr.
Fields says that he was always guided by the rule
that it was proper to compromise where no intention to incur penalty could be implied. Mr. Fields'
report was accepted and generally regarded as quite
satisiactory.

report was accepted and generally regarded as quite satisfactory.

A TOURNAMENT OF WORDS.

The Speaker and the Kings county late candidate for Speaker were on the floor together to-day on opposite sides upon the bill introduced by Jacobs for the election by the people of canyassers and inspectors of election in the county of Kings. Jacobs pressed his case very strongly, showing that the people of Brooklyn desired to have the canyassers elected, and not appointed by the Supervisors. The present plan, he said, was a republican measure, and when enacted two-thirds of the Supervisors were republicans. Now that the tables were turned, and the democratic were in the majority, they were willing magnanimously, and in a true democratic spirit, to concede to the popular wish and give the caotee of canyassers and inspectors to the people. Speaker Hitchman, who was on the floor, sati that while he did not object to the spirit of the online thought that all legislation having reference to the abolition of commissions in every shape should be left over until a full and periect bill, which would be introduced very soon, sweeping away them all, should demand the action of the Legislature. If bills his this were to pass it might become necessary for the Legislature ture to undo part of the work it had accomplished. action of the Legislature. If bills like this were to pass it might become necessary for the Legislature to undo part of the work it had accomplished, which he thought would not be destrable. He thought it better not to force the bill to a final passage. Young Kings county, representing the ancient tribes who were known in the catalogue of kings before Long Island was discovered, indignantly responded to this effect:—That the remarks of his honorable friend, Mr. Huchman, were more befitting the atmosphere of a political cancus than the floor of the Assembly chamber. He (Jacobs) would submit with all humility to a lecture in a party caucus and nowhere else, but he would not bow down to it on the sacred soil of the Assembly floor.

It was very wen understood that Speaker inter-man a objection to the bill was based upon the opinion which seems to be entertained by all the New York democrats that there should be no piecement work made of the contemplated measures for the whole-sale purging of all the metropolitan commissions, including Brooklyn, measures which are now safely growed away in somebody's breeches booket, the

sale purging of all the metropolitan commissions, including Brooklyn, measures which are now safety stowed away in somebody's breeches pocket, the safe delivery therefrom the people must wait for a little time in batience. After a long discussion, in which Husted, Alvord and Maddox took part, Jacobs' bill only got as far as reporting progress in Commistee of the Whole.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.
The State Medical Society met here to-day. Papers on technical subjects were presented by Drs. Gurdon Bush, George H. Hubbard, Frederick Hyde, G. O. Vanderpoel, Hiram Corliss and Dr. Peters. Drs. Caleb Greene, of Homer; William Manilus Smith, of Manilus, and Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, were appointed delegates to the National Convention to revise the United States Pharmacopeta.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1870.

SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE CANALS. The Seaste took up the special order, which was Mr. Hardenburgh's resolution that no work be done on the canals until the Legislature appropriates and raises the money for the same.

Mr. HARDENBURGH argued that the letting of work as proposed to be done in relation to Chenango Canal; was a violation of the constitution. If the contracts are let to-morrow, Senators were debarred from being heard in relation to the items. Mr. CHAPMAN considered the resolution extraor-

dinary in itself and in the source from which it came, and the motives which prompted it. The re-

Mr. CHAPMAN considered the resolution extraordinary in itself and in the source from which it came, and the motives which prompted it. The resolution directed three boards, which were all democratic, not to let new work. The law now authorized but did not direct these boards to let work. He (Mr. Chapman) had confidence in these boards, but the Senator from the Pourteenta had no confidence in their integrity, or else he would not seek to prohibit them from acting. If the act authorizing the work was unconstitutional, then it was void and conferred no power. He proposes not only to repeal the legislation of last winter, which required a two-third voic, by a simple resolution, but he proposes sloo to repeal fature legislation whereby-work may be authorized.

Mr. Chapman argued that the Capitel must be built, which would cost ten million dollars, and by this resolution applied to that no werk could be let until provision was made by the Legislature for the "completion" of the work. Eigher all public works must be stopped, according to this principle, or a tax sufficient to complete the whole must be voted this year. Was the Senator from the Fourteenth ready to do this? To test that question he proposed to offer an addition to the resolution, providing that all work upon the new capitol, upon the asylums at Ovid and at Eurado shall be stopped until appropriation shall be made by the Legislature for the completion of the work. The Senator had said the other day that "we would deliver coal at Synacuse" under certain circumstances. "We," twice repeated, admitted of but one construction. It referred to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The people of the whole Stata had paid taxes to support this corporation, which now comes here with the designation "we," and the assertion that no rival route to the coal fields of Pennsylvana must be opened up. The resolution was aimed directly at the Chevango Canal. But it was wonderful with what facility one who opposed a measure would discover something unconstitutional about it year. The gentleman had said that is the work on the Chenango Canal had been let he would see bound in good faith to complete the work. Very well. Thirty miles had already been let. There were but eight and one-half miles remaining, which had been surveyed and staked out. The gentleman objects to foring commissions, but he would be willing to let them rove when they had only eight and a half miles to rove in. It was true the canal did not pay. It never would in the matter of toll if continued as it is now. But complete it to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and it will pay. It will cost the State more to stop this work now than to complete it. The good faith and pledges of the State should be the lines to bind us in this matter. Last year the friends of the Chenango Canal accepted an appropriation of \$200,000, when they could have had \$60,000, with the distinct understanding that this controversy about the extension should cease. Mr. Chapmaga argued at length that the extension, of the Chenango Canal, as proposed, would conter immense benefits

upon the people of the State, and was demanded by good fath. Mr. Hardenburger hoped his friend from the Twenty-fourth had satisfied his constituents that Mr. Hardenburgh hoped his friend from the Twenty-tourth had satisfied his constituents that he was a friend of the Chenango Canal. He (Mr. Hardenburgh) had ignored any fight against the 'Ohenango Canal, but he had only claimed the poor privilege of discussing the items of the appropriation bill. He did not deny that the State could spend twenty millious for a new Capitol or affey millious for those pauper asylums, the Chenango and Genesee Valley Canals, but you could not pus the State in debtyou could not make a contract unless you raised the money to pay it. You could make appropriations from year to year, but you could not put the State under contract. The extension had already cost over 2,300,000, and the work now proposed was completed it would not be compated until the North Branch Canal in Pennsylvania was completed. He denied the imputation of acting by reason of any connection he had with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He acted by the request of the Canal Commissioners, who left bound to let the work in othing was done by the Legislature. They did not construe, but obeyed, statutes. The whole thing now was strown over on to our democratic flouse, because the democratic party was a paying party. As for the amendment, it was a proposition to kill his resolution by unfairness and indirection.

Mr. Husbard moved to amend by adding "unless

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend by adding "unloss the contract provides that the work may be suspended at any time and no claims for prospective profits on work not done shall be made or allowed." Agreed to by 15 to 3.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by 35 to 1.

22 to 1.

MR. CHAPMAN moved a reconsideration.

Mr. MURPHY moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAYMENT NUISANCE.

Mr. CREAMER presented the petitions of leading citizens of New York for the removal of the con-

citizens of New York for the removal of the crete pavement in Fifth avenue.

RAILBOAD IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill authorizing a railroad in Broadway and other streets of New York city.

The bill amending the charter of Binghamton was passed, and the Scuate adjourned.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1870.

REPORTS OF GAS COMPANIES. Mr. Al.vorp moved to recommit the bill compelling gas companies to make annual reports to the

PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN FROM INJURY. Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit the bill to protect the lives and limbs of mechanics and engineers while engaged in their occupation to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HENNESSY opposed the motion and advocated the passage of the bill, moving that it be ordered to a third reading.

the passage of the bill, moving that it be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. White claimed that the bill required owners or agents to do impossibilities. He thought it might be improved by amendment.

Mr. Garilan moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, to be reported next fluitsday. Carried. Report of the New York Police Commissioners, giving the amount of fines collected of policemen, was received. The report shows that since 1560 the sum of \$5,551 48 has been received.

The UNION PERRY COMPANY.

The report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, giving the correspondence with the Union Ferry Company relative to the reduction of ierriage, was also received.

Fines collected by the Corporation attorney

was also received.

FINES COLLECTED BY THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY
OF NEW YORK.

The report of the Corporation Attorney of New
York was presented, which states that the amount of
fines collected by him last year was \$7,317, and gives
a gtatement of the disposition of a part of the same,
and showing that a balance of \$1,345 98 had been
handed over to the City Chamberlain.

This Deficiency Bill.

The House in Committee of the Whole then took
ing the Deficiency bill, went through with it and then
passed it.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the act authorizing the trustees of the
Tonawanda school to borrow money amending the
charter of Saratoga Springs, and other acts relative
to the same place; authorizing the village of College
Point to borrow money and issue bonds; amending
an act making provision for the government of the
city of New York (which merely corrects amenying
and the commissioners of Highways of
Finshing to pay over certain moneys to the trustees
of the village of Whitestone; providing for a lown
hall at Saratoga; for a lighway in West F sims;
amending the Queens county oyster act; confir ming
the acts of John H. Skilley, School Trustee 1 in the hall at Saratoga; for a highway in West Ff rinst amending the queens county oyser act; countr ming the acts of John H. Skilley, School Trustee I in the town of Mina, Chantauqua county; relative L. Dufferie county coroners; for the removal of re maintafrom the oid cemetery at Rouse's Point; any inding time act establishing the Capital Poince of istrict; amending the act to secure creditors in the first division of estates of debtors; authorizing the Sameratog of Queens county to raise money to men a certain deficiency.

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTIONS IN

INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTIONS INKINGS COUNTY.

The bill providing for the election of is spectors
and canvassers of elections in Kings county year
considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jacobs moved to include the city of all county
of New York and the city of Brooklyn, and to strake
out "Kings county."

Without disposing of the question progress was
reported, and the House adjourned.

THE NEW UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND CO DRY HOUSE-THE WORK TO BE STOPPED.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COUR I HOUSE. NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-In answer to numerous and constant applications for employment on the work the privilege of saying, sire, through your columns, the privilege of saying, so lar from adding to my present scanaty work forde, I shall, before or on the close of the month, be or a pelied to discharge every laborer now employed on this work.

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent t.

By reason of the dulness of business and the indifference manifested by the public the Dor & Arts Union establishment in Broadway has been dilosed and the works belonging to the Union will he center be exhibited separately in various parts of wie city, With a view of furthering the success of his undertaking Mr. Aymer will shortly add to the list of prizes another painting by Dore, several pictures by other French artists, about two hundred fine of i engrayings and a small collection of original Fw inch cartcatures, including several of Dore's early sketones, one Gavarm, one Cham, two Nadars, several is Kremers of the military type and some of Ghi's sparily Doubleton squibs. These will undoubbedly prove as attractive addition to the works of the Art Union.

EUROPEAN MARKE'TS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON. Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consois closed at 92% for both ranning and the account, aregrican securities quiet; United States five-twenty boads, 86% for the issue of 1862, 86% for the issue of 1862, 86% for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 84%. Stocka cf. 380d. dull. Eric Railway shares, 20%; Illinois Cerf crain, 103%; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 1.—In Bourse closed firm. Rentes 73, 63c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—United States five-twenty boads closed firm and unchanged. Liverpool. Cotton closed firm and unchanged. Liverpool. Cotton closed firm Market.—Liverpool., Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firm of including uplands, 11%d. a 11%d.; inidding Orieans, 11%d. The saies of the day were 10,000 baies, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVIRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVAE, Feb. 1.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and to brarive.

TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL. Feb. 1—2:30 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is, dull.

The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester indul.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool.
Feb. 1.—P. M.—Wheal, 9s. per contai for Camornia
white; 7s. 8d. a 7s. 9d. for No. 2 red Western, and 8s.
5d. a 8s. 6d. for red winder. The receipts of wheal
at this port for the last three days have been 20,000quarters, all of which are American. Flour, 26s. 6d.
per obl. for Western canal. Corn, 26s. 9d. per quarter for European.

Liverpool. Provisions Market—Layerpool. Feb.
1.—P. M.—Lard, 73s. 6d. per cwi.
Losdon Produce Market.—Losdon, Feb. 1.—
230 P. M.—Turpentine, 30s. 6d. a 31s. per cwi. Lansed cdi. £31 per 10n. Tailow, 46s. 6d. per cwi.
Petroleum Market.—Anywerf, Feb. 1.—Petroleum closed ful at 60 %1. for standard white.

America. - /Restorer America, for the He ir.

A.—The filling of the River Nile is not properly and male of the River Nile is not part of the high and male of the hair-coloring preparations sold in darkened botiles. By reflecting the only article that will renew the natural countries. Blaffs, hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transported by all.

Ratchelor's Hair Dye-The By at in the wests, The only perfect dye, harmless, Ta' able, instantaneous. Factory is Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Had r Dyc.-Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factors, 1 so, 6 Astor House.

Dr. Hunter-40 Years at No. 3 Division street, now at 55 frond street, one district, from Bowery. Open from 8 A, M, to 91', M. Not open and Junday. Book grain. Jobbers-See Our Stock of White Shirts and et a price list. KEEP / JANUFACTURING CO., 44 West Broadway.

Royni Havana Lotter y.—Prizes Paid in Gold.

taformation furnished. The nighest rates paid for Doubloom and all kinds of Gold and Se ver.

TAYLOR & CF ..., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Rough, Wintry, coup a disorders of the longs, &c. which administered. Sold over when the course of the longs, &c. which administered. Sold over where